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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV PAPER ON ALL-ARMY EMULATION MOVEMENT

BK181250 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Tran Van Phac: "Looking Forward To the Fifth Party Congress, Let the Entire Army Accelerate the Emulation Movement to Carry Out the Major Campaign Successfully"]

[Text] Warmly responding to the appeal carried in the VCP Central Committee letter, looking forward to the Fifth Party Congress, and with practical revolutionary actions, the entire army has launched an emulation drive to score achievements in honor of the party. This is the culmination of the campaign "to develop the fine character and to increase the combat strength" of the people's armed forces initiated by the party Central Committee secretariat.

In this emulation drive to score achievements in honor of the party, cadres, party members, members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, soldiers, workers and national defense employees in the entire army have demonstrated their deep gratitude and sincere sentiments for the respected and beloved party by enthusiastically recording many outstanding achievements in carrying out their tasks to greet the Fifth Party Congress.

A prominent feature of this emulation drive is that numerous mass movements for revolutionary actions have been initiated and effectively carried out. Aside from prompting all units performing their duties at home or fulfilling their international obligation in fraternal Laos and Kampuchea to score achievements in building forces, improving combat readiness, fighting, carrying out official work, performing productive labor, and so forth, the emulation drive has also played an active role in training the new socialist man by developing his sense of and capacity for collective mastery. A number of model collectives and frontrank individuals have emerged and exerted a salutary impact on other collectives and individuals.

Within a short period of time, party committees and political organs at all echelons; the standing committees for the campaign "to develop the fine character and to increase the combat strength of the people's armed forces" in all military regions, military corps, armed branches and services, military groups, general departments and the ministry of national defense; and the leaders of various units have correctly evaluated the strengths and weaknesses of each unit, adopted programs of

action and progressive targets and norms, and concentrated on fulfilling the central tasks of their units. Eager to make progress and by taking practical measures, they have succeeded in improving the quality and increasing the combat strength of their units.

The emulation drive to score achievements in honor of the party launched by the entire army has been closely coordinated with efforts to implement directive No 105 of the party Central Committee secretariat concerning the campaign "to develop the fine character and to increase the combat strength of the people's armed forces" and has achieved fresh progress.

The forward military regions have upheld their responsibility and defended their honorable position by launching an emulation movement to maintain high vigilance and combat readiness, to achieve victory right in the first battle, on the first day and on the fatherland's first defense line, and to stand ready to fight and make sacrifices in the defense of the entire people's revolutionary gains. Vivid symbols of this movement are the efforts made by cadres and combatants in technical, tactical and physical training, in consolidating their battlefronts, and in building, together with the people of various nationalities, ever stronger people's warfare combat positions in the border provinces, districts and villages.

The military regions in the rear, actively emulating the frontline units, have made every effort to build their forces in all respects, and to stand ready to give the front the biggest assistance in manpower and material resources, thereby helping it defeat the expansionist aggressors if they rashly dare to invade our fatherland again. At the same time, the military regions in the rear have satisfactorily carried the tasks of defending the rear, promoting production, practicing thrift, and together with the public security forces and people, firmly maintaining political security and public order and safety.

The defense ministry's agencies should better implement the guidelines of looking to primary production installations, staying close to and deep among units and firmly controlling the situation in order to set forth many specific and realistic measures to help the party Central Committee's military commission, the defense ministry and various general departments in effectively exercising their leadership and guidance.

The transportation units have organized an emulation movement to score realistic achievements "in fulfilling their dry season transportation tasks, maintaining and using their vehicles well and safely, and saving gasoline and oil" in order to greet the party.

The pipeline installation units have accelerated their emulation movement to learn from the examples of Nguyen Thi Minh, Cao Tien Quyen and Bui Thi Mai, upholding their socialist collective mastery over the protection of oil pipelines.

The national defense engineering plants have enthusiastically scored merits to greet the party under the emulation movement to fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 plan before 22 December (the 37th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army). Some 50 units of the general department of technical services have completed or are implementing a total of 294 projects and products to greet the VCP Congress. These projects and products are of technical value and service to the national defense and economic tasks.

There have been among the armed forces and services several practical revolutionary movements to fulfill their assigned tasks more quickly and qualitatively and quantitatively better. The air force has accelerated its training movement to reach a high quality and number of flight hours in all the squadrons of raider, intruder and transportation aircraft, ensuring high combat readiness and implementing the slogan of securing a victory on every sortie.

The air defense force has stepped up the emulation movement of "racing against every minute and second to conduct good training and victorious battle," with a determination to down enemy aircraft at the very first shot or salvo in order to firmly defend the assigned objectives.

The navy has developed models from one unit to many others, has achieved the highest rate of offshore trips, has scrupulously enforced discipline and has conducted an animated movement for technical study to master ships and remote islands.

All institutes and schools of high, middle and elementary levels, and all the non-commissioned officer, specialist and professional schools of the army have scrupulously implemented the political bureau resolution on educational reform by accelerating the emulation movement to teach, learn, serve and work well in order to ensure that all graduated officers and NCO's are ready to go anywhere as demanded by the country.

Construction units which build roads, warehouses, national defense projects, material and technical bases, and economic projects have all scored new achievements.

This emulation drive to score merits in honor of the party has clearly breathed life into an encouraged troops to implement even more successfully the five objectives of the great campaign to "develop the fine characters and increase the combat strength" of all the people's armed forces.

As a beginning, we have drawn the following practical experiences from actually guiding, organizing and implementing the 1981 campaign and especially the emulation drive to score merits in honor of the party among the people's armed forces:

--The inspection of many army units and agencies has revealed that in those localities where the movement is good, animated, lasting and effective in promoting the performance of assigned duty and in actually improving the general quality and combat strength of units, the campaign to enhance the fine nature of the army has been combined closely with the emulation movement to fulfill the assigned duties from the higher down to lower levels. Particularly, the primary units have known how to coordinate various activities with one another. They have coordinated the tasks of developing the grassroots-level party organizations firmly and comprehensively, conducting political activities among youths and indoctrination classes on communist qualities among cadres and party members, and holding party congresses at various levels with all aspects of military training duty and the task of ensuring logistical and technical support. This coordination, which is manifested by the various activities in all domains, has enabled units not only to avoid cases of overlapping, duplication and entanglement but also to develop the positive effect of promoting better the fulfillment of assigned mission.

--Some units and agencies have recorded outstanding achievements at a higher than usual norm because these units and agencies have paid attention to cultivating ideals and combat will among cadres, party members, youth union members, combatants, workers and national defense personnel. Every collective and individuals has realized the importance of the emulation drive to earn merits in honor of the party, has fulfilled his routine with an adequate sense of political responsibility and has created highly good results. We should emulate voluntarily without any coercion to score achievements in greeting the VCP congress, to strengthen the close relationship between the masses and the party and to enhance the determination to most satisfactorily fulfill the mission assigned by the party to the people's armed forces.

--The emulation movement for outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress is not limited only to scoring specific achievements but is also linked closely to the building of new socialist men and the development of an attitude toward socialist emulation which is solidarity and cooperation in earning collective merits so as to make primary units comprehensively strong and firm and to further increase the overall quality and combat strength of all units and individuals.

--One of the realistic experiences drawn from the emulation movement for merits in honor of the party is that if we want to have a highly animated, continuous and lasting emulation movement, the weak and strong points of all units and individuals must be assessed accurately and scrupulously by party committees at all echelons. Under the close guidance of the standing committee of the VCP Central Committee's military commission and the national defense ministry, before engaging in the emulation drive to earn merits in honor of the party, all army units must conduct a survey and correctly evaluate the weak and strong points of the collective and each individual, and on this basis set forth specific progressive struggle targets suitable to the realistic situation. In conducting such a survey, we must be courageous and must realize fully all the advantages to be developed. At the same time, we must bravely face difficulties and uphold our determination and responsibility by adopting positive and effective measures to overcome them and to most satisfactorily fulfill the assigned mission without balking.

--A matter of practical significance in fostering and promoting the movement is that we should attentively detect and foster advanced models in the emulation movement to earn merits in honor of the party and should disseminate and multiply these models. Facts in this emulation drive indicate that in units where the party leadership is centralized and resolute and where commanders can mobilize the masses, cadres, combatants, workers and national defense personnel to voluntarily emulate the advanced objectives, progressive models will certainly appear. As a result, all echelon party committees must provide timely and effective leadership and guidance for the emulation, pointing out the new factors in the movement. Although these units are in the same natural and social conditions as others and their organization, forces, equipment, armament and material and technical assets, and their troops' material, moral and cultural lives are not much different from units in other localities, they have been able to create some vigorous and effective changes in some or several aspects of the campaign's five objectives, turning themselves from weak into fair and then good units. The propaganda task aimed at disseminating and multiplying models plays an important role in the emulation movement to learn from, catch up with and outdo the army's advanced models, making the movement increasingly animated and creating uniform changes in all units.

--All cadres and party members must set good examples and task the lead in the emulation movement. At the same time, they must succeed in mobilizing the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and large numbers of youths in the armed forces to voluntarily assume duties in all areas of operations concerning training, construction, combat readiness, combat and economic development. Commanders at all echelons who are in direct operational control of the emulation movement should personally formulate plans and supervise and control the emulation. They must also be among the first persons in their units to implement the emulation objectives, setting good examples for their subordinate cadres and combatants to follow. The fact that 122 advanced model units of the army have been awarded medals by the state and banners by the national defense ministry for their achievements in the 1979-80 campaign, and that hundreds of other advanced model units appeared in 1981, especially during the emulation drive to score outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress, has all the more clearly shown that only when cadres and party members set good examples and take the lead in performing revolutionary acts, can there be a seething revolutionary movement of the masses.

All troops have scored some achievements and have acquired some initial experiences in the emulation movement for merits to greet the party.

However, the movement was at times not really strong and widespread in some units and agencies. Although many advanced models have appeared under the movement, they are still not typical. In some localities, models have declined due lack of proper guidance. Some other localities are still unable to multiply models on a regular basis. As a result, the influence of models is limited and the commanders who directly organize and control the emulation to implement the five objectives of the campaign and to mobilize the agencies and branches of the army to do the same, are still unable to perform their leading task and role uniformly and closely.

The year 1982 holds a very important position in the political life of our party, people and troops. The Fifth VCP Congress will be an important milestone of our country's revolution in the new stage. This year is also the last year of the major 4-year campaign (December 1979-82) launched by the VCP secretariat. Our troops have begun the new year with firm confidence in the party leadership and in the successful implementation of the two strategic tasks of building and defending socialist Vietnam. Together with all the people, let all the armed forces continue to accelerate the determined-to-win emulation movement to comprehensively implement the five objectives of the major campaign, score even more achievements to greet the VCP congress, outstandingly fulfill all assigned tasks, and remain worthy of the teaching of Uncle Ho--the beloved father of the people's armed forces--that "our army which is loyal to the party, faithful to the people and ready to fight and sacrifice for national independence and freedom and socialism, can fulfill all tasks, overcome all difficulties and defeat all enemies."

CSO: 4209/230

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI WARD COMMANDER COMMENTS ON MILITARY INDUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Hong Sam, Commander of the Hai Ba Trung-Hanoi Military Organ: "Inducting Youths in Correct Accordance With the Law is a Responsibility of All the People"]

[Text] At a time when the entire nation is competing to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, the military service law promulgated by the state truly fulfills the long-standing aspiration of our people and youths. As people who are engaged in local military work, we are extremely enthusiastic over being able to study and implement the new military service law. That is an essential condition for the military organs at the various levels, especially in the precincts, districts, and cities, to do a good job of fulfilling their function of serving as the staffs for the party committee echelons and governmental administrations in inducting youths and assuring fairness, rationality, and compliance with policies.

Under the new conditions, our unified country is advancing to building socialism and protecting the socialist homeland, so the military service law of 20 years ago is no longer appropriate. Furthermore, the requirement of building an army that is increasingly professional and modern demands a truly complete law, for only with such a law can we mobilize everyone to exercise their right of collective mastery and fulfill their military obligations.

In order to strictly observe the military service law we must do a good job of inducting youths. To perform that task well there must be permanent, continuous propaganda and education for everyone, especially youths. Experience shows that wherever the propaganda task is carried out well and youths are motivated deeply, widely, and extensively the mission of inducting youths is fulfilled well. During the past 3 years, although many difficulties have been encountered and negative phenomena have had a considerable effect on the people and youths, because it has carried out the propaganda task well and has done a good job of implementing the "three selects and six opens" policy, Ha Ba Trung Precinct has continually fulfilled its norms regarding the induction of youths.

In our precinct, because we correctly determined that the task of inducting youths is a political mission of the entire party organization and the entire population, it is carried out not only by the military organ but also with the all-round

cooperation of the mass organizations, from the women's mass organization, the Youth Union, the Fatherland Front, and the precinct public security organ to the sectors, factories, and enterprises. In fact, during the recent youth induction cycles the military organ was strengthened by the addition of 20 to 30 cadres from the sectors, which created good conditions for the military organ to firmly grasp the situation and promptly correct deficiencies in each base. That is a basic strong point for concentrating the forces and experience of the sectors and echelons, simultaneously resolving many difficulties, and assuring the victorious carrying out of the task of inducing youths.

The annual military service registrations by those in the reserve categories and the prompt reporting of statistics in order to always be fully informed with regard to forces are the bases on which to do a good job of inducing youths. Therefore, the military organ must closely monitor the situation and provide prompt guidance, in order to correctly meet the requirements and attain full registration, on schedule and economically. The military service registration days must be like traditional festival days. Youths in the 17-year-old category must also be registered, to assure induction in future years.

In order to serve the annual induction of youths, in addition to understanding their availability on the basis of military service registration, it is also necessary to cooperate with the local planning and commercial bureaus to compare the registration list with the list of people receiving ration coupons, along with information provided by the people, in order to assure the all-round, absolute grasping of forces. That is a process of struggling and campaigning for all people and all sectors to do a good job of carrying out that task.

The unification and concentration of leadership and guidance by the party committee echelons and governmental administrations has always been an outstanding feature in Hai Ba Trung Precinct with regard to the task of inducing youths. After the People's Committee and the Military Draft Council of the precinct submit a plan to the governmental administration, the district party committee immediately convenes the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the bases so that they can understand the plan and guide its implementation. The exemplary role of party members has an especially strong effect on the masses in the implementation of the military service law. Many party members encourage their children to enlist in the army. Most outstanding are the party organizations of the Bach Mai, Tuong Main, Truong Dinh, and Giap Bat subwards, and the Housing Repair and Construction Enterprise, of Hai Ba Trung Precinct. Such party members as Le Van Ot, Truong Van Bich, and Ngo Van Hieu in Tuong Mai Subward, Pham Duch Sinh and Phan Ngoc Chu in Bach Mai Subward, Le Van Suc of the Export Foodstuffs Enterprise, etc., are good examples with regard to educating and encouraging the youth masses to do a good job of observing the military service law.

In order to develop the effectiveness of, and strictly implement, the military service law, and put the induction of youths onto the right track, we make the following recommendations:

The base-level leadership cadres must undergo a transformation in their consciousness and action, and truly be concerned with guidance. Each youth induction cycle

takes place within a certain period of time, so it is essential that leadership cadres thoroughly understand the guidance policies and measures. At the same time, they must fully observe the principle of centralized leadership and avoid assigning that task to one person or to a specialized element. Only thereby can we overcome the arbitrary, undemocratic working method of the past on the part of some specialized cadres; who sent anyone they wished, created an adverse impression on the masses, and lacked fairness and rationality.

Military service registration in accordance with the law must be rapid, efficient, and accurate, with prompt reporting and tight management. In fact, the annual registration is usually slow and lacks strictness, and is usually left up to a number of central or local organs and is managed by the provinces or municipalities, which creates considerable difficulties for military organs with regard to understanding the pool of inductable youths, inducting the youths, and reporting to the upper echelon. That is an important and key task. If registration is not complete and tightly managed there will be inaccurate understanding of the draftable pool and it will not be possible to promptly mobilize forces when people are drafted or to supplement the mobilized units if war breaks out.

We must properly implement the policies, promptly praise the collectives and individuals implementing those policies well, and impose discipline in instances of failure to strictly observe the military service law. The question of whether the policies according to the new law are implemented well or not directly affects the task of inducting youths. Therefore, the implementation process demands that the echelons, sectors, and bases implement them fairly and rationally and assure that all youths of military service age.

In addition to encouraging and mobilizing the movement to create the organization of festival days to see off recruits, the manifestations of negativism, the deliberate disobeying of orders, and failure to fulfill obligations must be dealt with promptly and resolutely. Only thereby can we put the implementation of the military service law. We can thereby help everyone be more aware of their rights and obligations in building and fighting to defend the homeland.

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CSO: 4209/223

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG TROOP RECRUITMENT--As of 12 February, Hai Hung Province had completed the first phase of troop recruitment for 1982, overfulfilling the set target by 0.22 percent. Almost all previously weak units in the province have carried out this task satisfactorily in this phase. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Feb 82]

NGHIA BINH TROOP RECRUITMENT--Nghia Binh Province on 15 February held a sendoff ceremony for 4,500 troops recruited recently for the first phase of 1982. The province overfulfilled plan norm by 0.4 percent in this phase. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82]

CSO: 4209/230

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET-AIDED CONVEYOR BELT SYSTEM BEGINS OPERATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "Our Country and the Soviet Union Hold Ceremony to Turn Over Conveyor Belt No 1 of the Bim Son Cement Plant"]

[Excerpt] In an atmosphere of competing in production labor to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress and the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the party, yesterday, 3 February, at the construction site of the Bim Son Cement Plant our country and the Soviet Union conducted a ceremony to turn over conveyor belt No 1, with a capacity of 600,000 tons of cement a year, so that it could be brought into production. That was the first major project to be brought into operation after the beginning of all-round cooperation between the two countries. Comrades Tran Quynh, a member of the VCP Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chu Do and Nguyen Vinh, Vice Ministers of Building; Ha Trong Hoa, Chairman of the Thanh Hoa People's Committee; and representatives of the ministries and central and local organs, participated in the ceremony.

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CSO: 4209/222

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

THAI BINH RESIDENTS HELP DEVELOP SOVIET-AIDED RUBBER AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Thai Binh: Nearly 600 People Go to Develop Phu Rieng Rubber-Growing Area"]

[Text] On 30 January nearly 600 Thai Binh residents, including 460 workers, voluntarily set out to participate in developing the state farms of the Phu Rieng Rubber Corporation in Song Be, which is implementing a program of cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union to develop a specialized rubber-growing area. The party committee echelons, governmental administrations, and people of the places in the province meticulously organized the departure. The labor sector and the other relevant sectors went all-out to be of service. The communications and transportation sector, overcoming many difficulties regarding facilities during the first days of spring, sent vehicles to the districts and villages to take people to the Nam Dinh railroad station.

After Tet, Thai Binh was the first province to send people to develop new economic zones. During the current cycle, Thai Binh is mainly sending advance workers to prepare for the sending of other workers and people to the state farms.

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CSO: 4209/222

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

IRAQI WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Hanoi, 13 Feb (VNA) A delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi women led by (Iftikhar Ayoub), vice-president of the federation and deputy to the national assembly, has arrived here for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Women's Union. It was welcomed at the Hanoi International Airport by Nguyen Thi Nhu, vice-president of the host union, Iraqi Ambassador Natiq A. al-Hamid al-Wadi, and other wellwishers. [Text] [OW141305 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 13 Feb 82]

SOCIALIST WRITERS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 11 February [VNA]--Nguyen Ngoc, deputy general secretary of the Vietnam Writers' Association, has attended the 18th conference of leading writers of socialist countries held in Ulaanbaatar. He told the delegates of the development of literary criticism in Vietnam in the light of party line on art and literature and of problems encountered in this field. He also spoke of the role of writers in the struggle for peace and socialism. Nguyen Ngoc proposed that the next conference be held in Hanoi in 1983, and the proposal was unanimously approved. [Text] [OW141305 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 11 Feb 82]

CSO: 4220/264

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON EMULATION MOVEMENT

OW141227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the council of ministers has just issued a directive on the organization of the socialist patriotism emulation movement to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan so as to pave the way for the fulfillment of the 5-year 1981-1982 state plan.

The directive reads: In 1981, the first year of the third state 5-year plan--the 1981-1985 plan--the socialist patriotism emulation movement of our entire people and armed forces continued to develop well. The organization of the emulation drive to score achievements to greet the Fifth Party Congress has helped further promote the movement in many production installations. Although the progress we have scored is not yet comprehensive and uniform, it has led to good results and is stimulating the movement to emulate the implementation of the 1982 state plan. It will also stimulate the emulation drive to carry out the resolution of the forthcoming Fifth Party Congress. Thoroughly grasping and implementing the Fifth Party Congress resolution, the resolution of the fourth-term party Central Committee's 11th plenum and party Central committee secretariat's directives, all sectors and echelons should better organize and lead, in 1982, the socialist patriotism emulation movement and aim it at the following tasks and objectives:

Motivate the entire people and armed forces to strenuously uphold the spirit of collective mastery and the spirit of self-reliance in their emulation to overcome all difficulties; effectively utilize the available land, work forces, capital and material-technical bases in order to achieve outstanding agricultural developments; accelerate the production of consumer and export goods, establish a new order on the distribution-circulation front and, on this basis, stabilize and further improve the people's living conditions; continue to build material-technical bases for socialism; ensure to meet the needs for national defense and security and the safeguard of the fatherland and better maintain public order and security. In order to implement the above general tasks and objectives, we should direct the emulation movement to satisfactorily implementing the following major issues:

1. Promote self-reliance in stepping up production and construction; do one's best to meet the needs in grain and food and make increasingly greater contributions to the state; do not rely on higher levels and foreign countries; devise measures to secure import substitutes, further seek to meet one's needs on items on which the central level and the localities work together," in promoting economic construction and public health, cultural and education services.

2. Economize on the use of energy, material supplies, raw materials and expenditures so that their use will be about 10 percent below the plans and budgets set by the state. Each sector, echelon and production installation must strive to set specific plan norms on reduced material consumption and practice thrift in accordance with the spirit of the council of ministers' resolution on strict thrift practice; and put an end to all waste, lavishness and formal practices.

3. Satisfactorily perform the distribution-circulation task; strictly manage goods, funds, income and market prices; secure concentrated commodity funds for purchase of agricultural products and secure funds from sales of goods at standardized and nonstandardized prices to cadres, workers and civil servants; accelerate export and import; and improve, expand and strictly control the activities of the socialist trade system.

4. Satisfactorily perform the tasks concerning national defense, public security and internationalist obligation; build a powerful people's army which stands combat-ready for national defense and for discharge of internationalist obligations; build an upright, stable, and powerful people's public security force; promote the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security; firmly maintain political security and public order and security; counter the enemy's sabotage activities; and combat negative manifestations in economic activities and social life.

The directive then points out the specific requirements for assessing and controlling and contributions and emulation achievements.

On the key measures for organizing the 1982 emulation movement, the directive stresses:

1. The chiefs of all sectors and echelons should promptly discuss with mass organizations plans to unify the organization of the emulation movement for 1982 and for the first quarter; satisfactorily conclude the review of the implementation of the 1981 emulation agreements; conduct a general review of the achievements and report them to the party congress; organize the signing of 1982 emulation agreements from the grassroots-level units upward; and organize the signing of emulation agreements between our workers and cadres and all specialists of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries who assist us at worksites and enterprises.

2. Pay attention to forming, improving and increasing good management models from among units, directors, managers, foremen, and cadres.

3. Pay attention to reviewing the experience gained in exerting leadership and in organizing emulation movements, especially in reviewing and increasing advanced models; organize and follow up the implementation of emulation agreements; carry out procedures and policies on commending and awarding outstanding emulators; help coordinate activities between the administration and mass organizations and coordinate activities between the administration and mass organizations and coordinate the activities of emulation committees and those of other committees of the party at all echelons.

4. Promote the formulation of projects for organizing emulation councils at all echelons to be headed by unit chiefs and improve the organizations specializing in commendations and awards at all sectors and echelons.

5. Expand information and propaganda activities on emulation.

6. Along with discharging the above tasks, we should particularly promote the working out of projects and conditions for the convening, at the appropriate time, of the fifth nationwide congress of heroes and outstanding emulators.

CSO: 4209/230

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' ON NATIONWIDE EMULATION DRIVE

BK131427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Nhan Dan 13 February editorial: "The Foundations of a Vigorous and Steady Emulation Movement."]

[Text] The emulation movement to score achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress has developed satisfactorily in various sectors, localities and grassroots units. Emulation agreements registered under various projects to greet the party congress have been completed according to schedule. In Hanoi alone, 287 units have completed more than 400 out of 1,390 registered projects and products.

The initial results indicate that through the emulation movement every sector and locality has made progress in carrying out the state plan, accelerating production and improving management. Along with various developing models, there are many new models designed to increase and rationalize production, utilize technical innovations and improve working methods.

The emulation movement to score achievements to greet the party congress has marked a new development in the movement to emulate socialist patriotism. It has created favorable conditions for the vigorous and steady advance of the 1982 emulation movement.

The foundations of the emulation movement are the people's socialist patriotism and new changes in policies and systems of management designed to develop the workers' right to collective mastery. This will help improve emulation organization and emulation projects, thus enabling us to carry out more satisfactorily various measures aimed at strengthening the movement, fostering new factors and reviewing and evaluating emulation results and norms.

The 1982 emulation movement, as stipulated in the council of ministers' directive, is aimed at mobilizing the people and the entire army to strive to heighten the spirit of collective mastery and the policy of self-reliance and self-support, overcome all difficulties, fully use ricefields, land, capital and the available material and technical bases, create a vigorous development of agriculture, accelerate production of consumer goods and goods for export and establish new order in circulation and distribution. In this context, we must prepare ourselves to further improve the people's daily life and continue to build the material and technical bases of socialism, strengthen national security and defense and maintain social order and safety.

All sectors, localities and establishments must strive to score concrete achievements in the emulation movement. They must strive to increase labor productivity, reduce production costs and practice thrift to make profits, fulfill their obligations toward the state, correctly integrate interests in various fields including construction, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations and comprehensively apply various technical innovations in production.

Emulation is a voluntary mass movement launched to fulfill revolutionary tasks designated by the party and state. It is a movement of the law of socialist construction. All emulation activities are closely associated with economic and social management, the state plan and other tasks of the party and state.

In summing up, socialist emulation is a factor of the economic and social management system. As a result, the organization and supervision of emulation movements is the direct tasks of various echelons of party organizations and the administrations. It needs close collaboration from the mass organizations, especially the confederation of trade unions, the Ho Chi Minh communist youth and the women's unions.

Each organization must formulate measures and set concrete targets to help encourage emulation drives among ministries, sectors and localities.

Let the people throughout the country strive to advance toward a more seething, comprehensive and effective emulation movement in order to fulfill the state plan, and be ready to fulfill triumphantly the various resolutions to be set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress.

CSO: 4209/230

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

LAO DELEGATION--Hanoi, 11 Feb (VNA)--A delegation of the propaganda and culture service of the Lao Province of Saravane led by Am Khan, director, recently visited the Vietnamese sister province of Quang Nam-da Nang. The visitors exchanged experiences with Vietnamese colleagues, and toured cultural and historical places in the province. They were warmly received by Ho Nghinh, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee. [Text] [OW141305 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 11 Feb 82]

CSO: 4220/264

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EXPANSION OF SOCIALIST COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Expand the Business Activity of Socialist Commerce"]

[Text] In addition to the method of adjusting the price system, the improvement of the commercial structure and the reorganization of the socialist commerce sector have begun to have the effect of stimulating production and the circulation of goods. The situation of stagnation and restriction in the bureaucratic grant-supply management structure is being eliminated. Many state commercial units and cooperatives are exercising their right to take the initiative in doing business and in expanding their commercial and service activities. The mode of requisition-purchasing agricultural products and food products at guidance prices, and the exchange of industrial goods combined with purchasing at negotiated prices, create conditions for commerce to control more goods than in the past. The selling of goods at the three kinds of prices (supply prices, state retail prices, and commercial business prices) has to a certain degree restricted the grant-supply evil, made up for excessive deficits, and gradually reduced the number of incidences of abusing state goods and selling that is contrary to the policies and regulations. With the new organizational direction in the sector, the commercial corporations operating in the sphere of the district have many commodity products and have been able to eliminate many intermediate buying and selling stages and round-about transportation, send goods directly to the place of consumption, bring about the rapid circulation of goods, and reduce circulation expenses.

In the initial progress, most worthy of attention is the fact that last year the requisition-purchasing of agricultural products and food products attained the highest level during the past several years and increased by 50 percent over 1980. Such principal products of pork, manually produced sugar, soybeans, mung beans, fresh-water fish, etc., were requisition-purchased in considerable quantities although production did not appreciably increase. Those goods met the on-the-spot consumption needs and were supplied to the municipalities and industrial zones. That progress has an even greater to promote the exploitation of domestic goods in place of many kinds of goods that previously had to be imported. The peasants in many areas could sell even more products to state commerce if the materials and industrial consumer goods to exchange for them were increased. The weakness of commerce is that it has not yet fully met the requirements of industrial, small industry, and handicraft production. Requisition-purchasing, price management, and management of the industrial goods market have not been well organized.

In the situation of commodity production still being at a low level, the economy still consisting of many components, and the free market still being large, the socialist commercial sector is responsible for advancing to the increasingly better fulfillment its rear-services function with regard to production and its housekeeping function with regard to society. With the commercial structure that has been established and which we are continuing to perfect, and with the new organizational system, there are conditions for rapidly strengthening socialist commercial activities and bringing about real results. Requisition-purchasing in order to control the sources of agricultural products, food products, and industrial goods is a task of foremost importance in assuring the supplying of essential goods to workers, civil servants, and the armed forces. The concentration of the sources of goods is also a condition for strengthening socialist commerce so that it can control the unorganized market, transform private merchants, and stabilize prices and the people's living conditions.

The state commercial organizations and marketing cooperatives are shifting over strongly to the new commercial structure and are more effectively serving the production and lives of the workers and mastering the market.

5616
CSO: 4209/222

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE CITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Exploit the Rich Economic Capabilities of the Large Cities"]

[Text] The large cities, especially Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, play an especially important role. In Hanoi there are concentrated many highly technical production bases. It has many scientific-technical research centers and many scientific-technical cadres and skilled workers. It is a communications hub with direct ties to the provinces of the Red River Delta and the northern mountain region. Ho Chi Minh City is an important economic center with direct ties to the provinces in Nam Bo, Central Vietnam, and the Central Highlands. It is in contact with markets in many countries and has many industrial bases with relatively new technical equipment which produce many high-quality products. Other municipalities, such as Hai Phong, Da Nang, etc., are large port cities with many industrial bases and are points of contact between our country and foreign countries.

In the large cities there are thousands of central and local enterprises, along with vast small industry and handicrafts networks with tens of thousands of workers. In 1981 the industrial output of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City amounted to half the total national output (local industry in Ho Chi Minh City accounted for about 20 percent and local industry in Hanoi accounted for about 9 percent). Therefore, while being concerned with developing industry and correctly combining central-level economic construction with local economic development in a unified national economic structure, it is necessary to pay special attention to developing the industrial capabilities of the large cities.

Determining a proper economic structure and rationally organizing production and essential initial tasks in industrial development. By relying on their strengths with regard to skilled, educated workers, their existing material-technical bases, and scientific-technical potential, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City can develop their industry, small industry, and handicrafts, and produce many consumer goods and high-quality goods to meet domestic and export requirements.

The appropriate form for attaining high economic effectiveness is to organize production cooperation and economic alliances among the economic components and between central industry and local industry within the sphere of the cities. The central enterprises can contract out work to, or cooperate in production with, the city enterprises regarding such essential products as machinery and consumer

goods. The central and local state enterprises can arrange for the cooperatives, production teams, and families to process or manufacture parts, semi-finished products ready for assembly, etc.

The creation of sources of raw materials for ourselves may be accomplished by drafting plans to develop agricultural and forestry raw materials in the districts around the cities, cooperating with the nearby provinces in exploitation, and full utilization of the stagnated materials, waste products, waste materials, and surplus materials of enterprises, etc.

Organizing and expanding the very rich two-way economic relationships between the large cities and the nearby provinces are tasks which benefit the cities, the provinces, and the entire national economy. The cities provide the provinces with technical equipment, train cadres and workers, carry out applied research, and introduce technical advances into production. The provinces supply grain and agricultural raw materials and consume the cities' industrial goods.

Developing industry and ensuring the people's living conditions in the large cities, especially in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, is a direct responsibility of the party organizations, people, and governmental administrations in the cities. It is also a common mission of the central sectors and of the localities throughout the nation, especially in the provinces in the Red River Delta and the Mekong Delta. That key mission is concretely set forth and resolved in the state plans and action programs of the government and the sectors. The entire nation must make all-out contributions to develop Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City into increasingly stronger economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and international trade centers.

5616
CSO: 4209/222

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN STATE PLAN--The Binh Tri Thien Provincial People's Council met recently to evaluate the implementation of the 1981 state plan and to discuss measures to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan. In 1981, Binh Tri Thien fulfilled and overfulfilled a number of major norms of the state plan, including an increase of 55,000 tons of grain over the previous year. In 1982, along with accelerating the production of consumer and export goods, Binh Tri Thien will strive to increase grain collection by 50 percent over 1981. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Feb 82]

SOVIET, VIETNAMESE WORKERS' EMULATION--Hanoi VNA 23 Feb--An emulation contract was signed recently in Ho Chi Minh City between cadres and workers of the Vietnam General Department of Rubber and Soviet experts working there. The main purpose of this emulation drive is to reclaim 12,000 hectares of waste land and to put 8,000 other hectares under rubber to welcome the fifth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Russian October revolution. [Text] [Ow250109 Hanoi VNA in English 0256 GMT 23 Feb 82]

CSO: 4220/264

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL FIGURES AS OF 15 FEB

BK211020 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] According to the general statistics department, as of 15 February the entire country had transplanted 1,342 million hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 81 percent of the area plan. The north accounted for almost 840,000 hectares--or 79 percent of their area plan--and the south accounted for 504,200 hectares--or 84.2 percent of their area plan. As compared with the same period last year, transplanting work had progressed faster by 163,000 hectares.

The north has now entered the height of the transplanting season for the spring rice. A cold spell, however, has settled in since 6 February and all localities have either stopped transplanting or continued transplanting at a very slow rate. Following the previous one in mid-January, the current cold spell has destroyed rice seedlings on thousands of hectares. Of the area already transplanted, 140,700 hectares were transplanted during the coldest days; the rice plants there have been growing poorly and they will need care when it gets warmer. The early transplanted area--some 400,000 hectares--are in need of weeding for the first phase; however, so far only 158,000 hectares or 39.6 percent have been weeded. The seasonal period for transplanting spring rice has yet to end in the north. All localities are making preparations for direct planting and making full and sparing use of seedlings for the transplanting in order to cover the entire area. At the same time, they are trying to overcome the weaknesses previously mentioned in caring for the winter-spring rice.

In the south, although the seasonal period for transplanting winter-spring rice has already ended, as of 15 February all localities had only finished transplanting 84.2 percent of the planned area. Cuu Long and Song Be Provinces had only covered about 50 percent of their planned areas. The winter-spring rice already transplanted has been growing well but a total of 135,000 hectares of rice are being subjected to harmful insects and diseases--an increase of 41,000 hectares as compared with the previous 10-day period. The southern provinces are trying to continue transplanting but it is expected that at most, 88 percent of the planned area will be transplanted.

Also by 15 February the entire country had planted 580,000 hectares of vegetables, food crops and industrial plants--an increase of 30,000 hectares over the same period last year. In the past 10 days, the southern provinces made only slow progress in planting food and industrial crops, covering only 22,000 hectares. They are now striving to obtain sufficient seed and resolving some other difficulties in an effort to step up the cultivation of food and industrial crops.

CSO: 4209/230

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OVER PAST 10 DAYS

BK211145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] Due to cold weather, the cultivation of the spring rice was suspended temporarily in all northern localities during the past 10 days. "By mid-February, the total area planted with the 5th month-spring rice in the northern provinces had represented only 79 percent of the planned norm. Though this figure shows an increase of more than 100,000 hectares, it is still slow compared to schedule.

"The provinces in former zone 4 have completed the cultivation of this rice on 93 percent of their planned acreage; the provinces in the Delta region on 73 percent, Haiphong City and Binh Tri Thien, Vinh Phu and Bac Thai Provinces on about 90 percent; and the provinces in the mountainous region on only 70 percent."

These provinces have now mobilized more than 90 percent of the manpower to work in the ricefields. Some cooperatives have even arranged for their members to have lunch right on the spot. As a result, the cultivation of the spring rice has been carried out relatively fast in recent days.

"Although the winter-spring rice cultivation season in the southern provinces is almost over, these provinces have been able to plant this rice on only more than 500,000 hectares or over 80 percent of the planned acreage."

An Giang Province has overfulfilled its winter-spring rice cultivation plan by 10 percent; Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang and Phu Khanh Provinces have fulfilled more than 90 percent each; and Ho Chi Minh City and Tay Ninh and Cuu Long Provinces 40-60 percent each.

Last week, thanks to cold weather and light drizzle, all localities throughout the country were able to plant subsidiary and industrial crops on another 50,000 hectares, with sweet potatoes, corn and manioc accounting for the major parts.

"To date, winter-spring subsidiary and industrial crops have been planted on some 580,000 hectares. Although this figure shows an increase of more than 30,000 hectares over the same period last year, it is low compared to the planned norm."

Despite favorable conditions, the cultivation of these crops in the southern provinces is rather slow. It is necessary for leading cadres in these provinces to pay greater attention to this work.

Last week, all localities continued to step up hog raising to make up for the numbers of these animals slaughtered during the lunar new year festival. Despite efforts to stamp out all pockets of epizootic diseases in certain localities, a large number of cattle has died due to cold weather and inadequate care.

"According to preliminary reports from nine provinces in the midland and Delta regions and former zone 4 of the north, as many as 4,700 water buffaloes have died in these provinces, with Thai Binh and Ha Son Binh accounting for more 1,000 each, and Hai Hung and Ha Bac 600-800 each."

All localities in the north should concentrate on planting and caring for the spring rice while all localities in the south should conclude the cultivation of the winter-spring rice in order to make preparations for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice. All localities throughout the country should also try to plant additional subsidiary and grain crops such as corn, manioc and sweet potatoes in order to help increase the grain output.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NGHE TINH IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Truong Van Kien, Secretary of the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee: "Nghe Tinh on the Way up"]

[Excerpts] Together with their kinsmen and comrades across the country, the party organization and people of Nghe Tinh have, over the past 6 years, traveled on a path which, though stretching over a short distance only, has proven meaningful and lively.

The people in the province have applied many methods of opening new land and expanding the farming area. They have combined manual work with mechanization, coordinated the opening of new land in concentrated areas with the full use of scattered fallow plots and moved 40,000 households from the level to the hilly areas and to regions with a bad, heretofore unproductive soil in order to further expand the farming area. The whole province has opened 60,000 hectares of new land of which 40,000 hectares has been placed into production. As a result, the output of subsidiary food crops has risen from 110,000 tons in paddy equivalent in 1975 to between 190,000 and 200,000 tons in 1979, 1980 and 1981. Despite many specific shortcomings, the guidance exercised over the opening of new land and the expansion of area has scored some basic achievements.

The Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee has recognized that in the field of water conservancy, shortcomings and errors have been committed in planning, procedure and work execution and that there has been an ambition to carry out many large-scale projects within a short period of time. However, Nghe Tinh has successfully launched a real mass movement which was, at times, as highly spirited as a festival. The result obtained has been encouraging: Reckoning on the basis of the planned capacity, the irrigated area has increased by 46,000 hectares, the rice farming area actually irrigated has increased by nearly 13,000 hectares and the area drained of waterlogging is 7,430 hectares. Typical of the water conservancy movement is the large-scale Ke Go irrigation project: The entire province has seized the opportunity to develop the combined local and central strength, to coordinate manual labor with mechanization and to create a source of more than 300 million cubic meters of water which constitutes a major prerequisite for development in the coming years.

In 1981, both the fifth-month and spring crop and the 10th-month crop in Nghe Tinh suffered from the effects of natural calamities such as hails, sunny spells and drought while the 10th-month crop harvest was afflicted with continuous rains. But the product contract system has induced the Nghe Tinh peasantry to fully employ all forces to take care of crops, to harvest them and to preserve their products, thus making it possible to achieve a yearly grain output of 700,000 tons which is a record high. Due to bumper harvests, the farmers' life has been improved and the grain obligation overfulfilled by many villages and districts. To date, the entire province has exceeded the total yearly norm by nearly 20,000 tons and is trying to collect up to 65,000 tons of [obligation] grain from the 10th-month crop. The output of industrial crops such as peanuts, sugarcane, tobacco sesame, tea, rushes, oranges and mulberry has increased substantially. Animal husbandry has been comprehensively developed. The hog herd has increased by 34,642 heads over 1980 while the numbers of buffaloes and cattle have increased by 18,475 and 13,923 respectively.

The situation in Nghe Tinh has thus been gradually stabilized and promises further developments.

Nevertheless, the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee is aware that in many respects, the socio-economic situation in the province is still faced with great, serious and protracted difficulties.

Most outstanding is the difficulty in securing grain and consumer and export goods. In areas lacking in water conservancy works, between 500,000 to 700,000 people do not have enough to eat for 1 or 2 months each year. Whenever major natural calamities strike as they did in the past few years, the people's life will sometimes become very tense. On the other hand, Nghe Tinh has 710,000 people who are not engaged in agricultural production and who include cadres, workers, army men, salt producing people, fishermen, handicraftsmen and transporters. Because of common difficulties encountered by the state over the past few years, it has been impossible to supply staple commodities--especially grain and foodstuffs--regularly according to the fixed quantities and on schedule, thus causing numerous difficulties to the life of people on the state rolls.

The yield of crops has been low and the grain output has increased slowly so that the local needs have not been fully met.

Like small industry and handicrafts, state industry is dwindling because of difficulties and the local potentials have not yet been brought into full play to produce consumer goods which are, therefore, still insufficient and of bad quality.

The fact that export goods [production] does not correspond to local capabilities has resulted in limiting the import of materials and equipment necessary to boost production, especially agricultural production, and to satisfy the people's needs for clothing.

In terms of cash, the financial situation has been continuously tense, revenue has not sufficed to defray expenses and almost all the capital invested in capital construction is furnished by the central level. There has been a serious

imbalance between money and commodities. Budget and cash difficulties have had a big influence on economic and cultural development and on the people's life.

Due to a yearly decrease in the amount of technical materials supplied by the state, electricity and transportation have been a protracted difficult problem for Nghe Tinh. The average yearly electricity output of 30 to 32 million kilowatt-hours barely suffices to meet 30 to 40 percent of the minimum requirements. The scarcity and instability of the power source is a constant threat to industrial production and also to the fight against drought and waterlogging.

Nghe Tinh lacks not only transportation means but also spare parts and fuel while a large number of these means have broken down. The slow construction of Cua Lo Port has caused manifold difficulties and negative developments to production and life, especially in the mountainous areas.

The Congress of the Provincial Party Organization will work out a comprehensive program of revolutionary struggle--first and foremost, a socio-economic development plan for the 1981-1985 period. Under this plan, all efforts will be concentrated on agricultural development with a view to solving the grain problem at all costs. By using the strength of 1.3 million laborers and the strong position of three economic zones in the province including the delta, coastal and mountainous regions we will combine the local forces and centrally-run economic forces throughout the nation, intensively build up the district level and consolidate the grassroots, focus on intensive cultivation, vigorously develop the production and processing of subsidiary food crops, struggle against excessive bureaucracy in grain distribution and reduce the rate of population growth. In 1982, Nghe Tinh will try to rely on itself to meet its local need for grain while moving forward to help solve the grain problem comprehensively on a national scale. A solution to the grain problem will further enable Nghe Tinh to develop its overall strength.

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CSO: 4209/191

AGRICULTURE

SRV NEW ECONOMIC ZONE EXPANDS AGRICULTURE

OW120351 Hanoi VNA in English 0255 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 12 February--Xuyen Moc, a new economic zone in Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City has seen new changes in the past few years. Many villages, rice and corn fields have emerged where lay only forest defoliated by U.S. toxic chemicals.

Xuyen Moc has 63,900 hectares of agricultural land, half of which is arid coastal land, at the time of liberation (April 1975), the area was littered with bomb craters and mine fields. Due to a harsh climate and scarcity of rainfall, the local people could grow only 150 hectares of single-crop wet rice.

Within a short period, the Xuyen Moc area received almost 40,000 people from densely-populated areas. The new settlers, mostly unaccustomed to farm work, faced many difficulties in the first days. More than 3,800 experienced cadres were assigned to the area to help them in farming techniques. A smithy was built in each village to produce hand farm tools.

In the past 5 years, the settlers have opened up more than 4,500 hectares of land, bringing the total cultivated area to 5,200 hectares. Irrigation works have been built to water 100 more hectares of ricefields which yield two or even three crops a year.

In 1981, per capita food share rose to 300 kilos. Not only self-sufficient in food, Xuyen Moc also sold some surplus rice to the state.

Twelve schools have been built for 6,500 pupils. One out of every 4 people in the new economic zone goes to school. Besides, ten art troops, three football and volleyball teams have been formed.

CSO: 4220/264

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON RICE PLANTING, HARVEST IN SOUTH

BK140746 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] As of 5 February, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward had planted 329,549 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 78.7 percent of the planned norm. This area, however, was equal only to 95.8 percent of the acreage cultivated during the corresponding period last year.

The Mekong River Delta Provinces, stepping up rice planting despite the difficulties caused by a slow recession of flood water, have fulfilled 82 percent of the planned norm. A number of provinces, including An Giang, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Thap and Thuan Hai, have basically completed rice planting. In these localities, the peasants are making the full use of fallow land to plant late winter-spring rice. An Giang Province in particular, which normally plants the largest winter-spring rice area, has sown 87,438 hectares, overfulfilling the planned norm by 9.3 percent.

The winter-spring rice crop is developing satisfactorily. Many localities have stepped up their efforts in caring for and fertilizing ricefields, spraying insecticides and combating early-season drought. Tien Giang has prepared enough fertilizer for its entire transplanted rice area.

This year's area of winter-spring vegetables, subsidiary crops and short-term industrial crops has increased by more than 25,300 hectares over the same period last year. The acreage devoted to all key crops has been substantially increased.

In addition, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested more than 1,427,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or 80.5 percent of the cultivated area. In Thuan Hai and the Eastern Nam Bo Province, the harvest has been completed. Meanwhile, the other Mekong River Delta Provinces are continuing to harvest the late 10th-month rice crop.

CSO: 4209/230

AGRICULTURE

MORE WATER CONSERVANCY WORKS BUILT IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] In 1981, the capital invested by the state in water conservancy has been less than in the previous years. The shortage of supplies, raw materials, fuel and energy caused difficulties in the building and operation of water conservancy works. Over the past year, water conservancy has, however, contributed to raising the grain output of the entire country to a record high.

Weather conditions in North Vietnam have been relatively favorable. There were few storms and small floods but heavy rains fell on the Bac Bo delta at the end of the winter-spring season, a protracted sunny and drought spell occurred in the midst of the 10th-month season, high floods came early to the Nam Bo delta and big storms and floods afflicted some Trung Bo provinces. But the close guidance exercised by all the sectors and levels concerned and the application of the system of product contract with laborers have had a positive effect on the mass movement for water conservancy--especially small scale water conservancy works--and has made it possible to fully use all water sources and the capacities of all works to fight drought, to drain waterlogged areas and to limit the damage caused by natural calamities.

The in-depth management and operation of water conservancy works have made obvious progress. In almost all areas where product contracting with laborers has been applied, care has been taken to protect these works, to economically use water in irrigation and to take advantage of the spontaneous flow of water sources--which has resulted in a saving of electricity and oil. The movement to emulate with the Cau Che irrigation group has also made noteworthy achievements. Irrigation and drainage according to a scientific method have been carried out on larger areas in the Bac Bo provinces and in Region 5 and the shallow and regular irrigation method has been widely applied in the Nam Bo delta. Water sources have been kept up, protected and economically used and all networks improved and dredged regularly to ensure their smooth operation during production seasons. The provinces of Central Vietnam have increased the capacities of many works destined to boost production. Some provinces in the Mekong River delta have taken advantage of tides to expand the area irrigated by the spontaneous flow of water during the winter-spring, summer-fall and 10th-month seasons. In certain localities, the water conservancy sector has been able to limit the damage done by natural calamities to agricultural production by closely coordinating its efforts with those of the agricultural and electric sectors to determine crop cultivation patterns and plant

varieties suitable for the local water conservancy facilities and to provide power on a priority basis for irrigation and drainage pumps. Despite many difficulties with fuel and electricity, the water conservancy sector has accomplished the irrigation of nearly 1.512 million hectares of winter-spring crop representing 102 percent of the plan norm, 541,250 hectares of summer-fall crop representing 91 percent of the plan norm and more than 1.6 million hectares of 10th-month crop representing 87.1 percent of the plan norm.

In the field of capital construction, the capital invested over the past year by the state has also been smaller than in 1980. Faced with this difficulty, the sector has directed and concentrated investments on the building of principal projects and those designed to overcome floods and also on the homogeneous construction of the essential ones so as to put them into use and develop their effect as soon as possible. At the same time, the sector has encouraged all localities to invest more capital, materials, labor and grain and to satisfactorily implement the "both the state and people work at the same time" slogan. The entire sector has moved more than 63.3 million cubic meters of earth, handled 544,515 cubic meters of stone, poured 90,832 cubic meters of concrete during construction and improved all project networks. Seventy-seven projects built by localities (representing 21 percent of the total number of projects built over the past year) have been either completed or basically completed. Haiphong City and Quang Nam-Da Nang, Binh Tri Thien, An Giang, Quang Ninh, Hau Giang and Dac Lac Provinces have built water conservancy works and obtained good results. The works managed by the ministry and many canal hubs in the Mekong River delta have been thoroughly dredged. The capacities of the Phu Ninh, Nam Thach Han, Nui Mot, Cong Ro, Yen Lap, Nui Coc and Song Muc works have been increased to better serve production. The building of projects over the past year has increased the capacity to irrigate by 29,566 hectares and to drain by 5,000 hectares, to protect 61,000 hectares from sea waters and to thoroughly dredge irrigation axes which serve 39,000 hectares.

Over the past year, the water conservancy sector has, however, displayed some weaknesses and shortcomings. For instance, efforts in the field of capital construction have not been concentrated on accelerating the building of certain projects such as the Nui Coc canal and the Ke Go and Vac Mau reservoirs. The Le Tinh pump station, the Dang sluice and the Pha Lai drainage canal have been built slowly. In the field of economic management, there has been waste of materials, fuel and equipment and the shift to economic accounting in carrying out construction and operational management has not been effected vigorously. The signing of production contracts has not been carried out in a serious manner. The new systems and policies have not been implemented promptly and the execution of new instructions such as Decisions No 25 and 26 CP has been loosely guided. There has been a failure to adequately prepare to invest in the Mekong River delta. The task of reducing the number of cadres in the ministry and various services and assigning them to the district level and the Mekong River delta has not been very actively carried out.

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CSO: 4209/191

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HA TUYEN PRODUCTION NORMS--The Ha Tuyen Provincial People's Council has set forth production norms for the province in 1982. This year, among other things, Ha Tuyen is expected to produce 230,000 tons of grain; increase the number of cattle, hogs and other domestic animals to 500,000 head; carry out afforestation on another 2,000 hectares; and produce 285,000 hand tools. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Feb 82]

MEKONG RIVER DELTA'S GRAIN--In early February nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta delivered to state granaries an additional of 44,000 tons of grain. These provinces have so far achieved 21 percent of their plan norms for the 10th-month and winter-spring crops. Provinces which took the lead in the grain obligation task were Minh Hai with 50,000 tons; Phu Giang, 45,000 tons and Cuu Long, 20,000 tons. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82]

BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING RICE--Ben Tre Province so far has planted 23,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 77 percent of its plan norm. Many coastal districts are accelerating the harvest of the 10th-month rice. It is expected that this year 10th-month rice yield will be higher than the previous year by 15 percent. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN DELIVERY--As of 6 February, Tien Giang Province had delivered almost 20,000 tons of paddy to state granaries, thus fulfilling 80 percent of the delivery norm for the 10th-month crop season. Go Cong Dong District alone accounted for 9,300 tons. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Feb 82]

HAU GIANG RICE HARVEST--To date Hau Giang Province has completed harvesting 10th-month rice on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area. Along with harvesting 10th-month rice, the province has collected over 103,000 tons of paddy for the state, thus fulfilling more than 30 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--By early February, Minh Hai Province had collected 42,000 tons of paddy produced in the 10th-month crop season. The province will strive to collect as many as 100,000 tons, including 30,000 tons under the form of grain obligation to the state, in February. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Feb 82]

GRAIN COLLECTION IN HAI HUNG, OTHERS--After fulfilling their grain collection norm for the 1981 10th-month crop season, five provinces--Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa--have collected additional grain from their localities to help solve the common problem facing the country. As of 31 January, these provinces had delivered another 14,000 tons of grain to state granaries. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82]

SOYBEAN ACREAGE EXPANSION--Hanoi VNA 21 Feb--In 1981, the whole of Vietnam grew more than 75,000 hectares of soybean, averaging 750 kilos per hectare and totalling more than 65,400 tonnes. Compared with 1980, the acreage increased by more than 26,000 hectares, and output by 24,400 tonnes. Dong Nai Province, southeast of Ho Chi Minh City, is the biggest soybean producer of the whole country with 15,000 hectares and 12,400 tonnes. Tien Giang Province in the Mekong River Delta is the province with the highest tempo of soybean expansion. Its soybean acreage in 1981 was 8 times that in 1980 and its per hectare yield reached 1,550 kilos, the highest in the country. Also last year, the provinces in the Red River Delta grew 7,601 hectares of soybean with a total output of 5,670 tonnes, an increase of 3,500 hectares and 4,000 tonnes respectively compared with 1980. Soybean is an important export agricultural product of Vietnam. Its cultivation is encouraged in the current 5-year plan (1981-1985). [Text] [OW250109 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 21 Feb 82]

AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS IN 1981--Hanoi VNA 24 Feb--In 1981, Vietnam chalked up the highest gross agricultural output with 15.1 million tonnes of food including 12.5 million tonnes of rice, up by more than 1 million tonnes compared with 1980. The output of other food crops as well industrial crops also recorded a marked increase. In particular, soybean acreage was expanded from 48,000 hectares in 1980 to 78,000 hectares in 1981, with a total yield of 60,000 tonnes. Output of groundnuts and sesame increased by from 9.6 to 11.2 percent. In stockbreeding, the number of pigs reached 10.5 million, 4.5 percent over 1980, and the number of cattle reached 4.13 million. The provinces of Thai Binh, Hai Hung and Nghe Tinh, and the city of Haiphong led the whole country in crop productivity. Thai Binh in the Red River Delta achieved an average yield of 6.2 tonnes of rice per hectare. Haiphong, which was first in northern Vietnam to apply the system of allocating contractual quota to each cooperative farmer or group of farmers, obtained 40,000 tonnes of rice more than in 1980. These achievements resulted from an initial improvement of farming management which allowed the cooperatives to reap consecutive good crops in spite of an unfavourable weather. In the part of the country from Thun Hai Province northward, nearly 6,700 cooperatives in 16 provinces have applied the system of allocating contractual quota to their members. This has enabled better use of the workforce for extensive farming and encouraged farmers to increase work productivity in all stages of field work. [OW250109 Hanoi VNA in English 0241 GMT 24 Feb 82]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS--Hanoi VNA 24 Feb--More than 300 small hydroelectric stations, with a total capacity of 25,000 kws and an annual output of almost 90 million kw-h, have been built in the provinces. The northwestern province of Hoang Lien Son alone has built 57 such stations, with a total capacity of 2,169 kws, to help water nearly 200 hectares of terraced fields. The District of Van Chan in this province has five stations supplying even remote hamlets with electricity for lighting and running agricultural machinery. Thanks to this, Van Chan, once a very poor district, has become prosperous, with developed agriculture, forestry and industry. Most of these provincially-built stations are equipped with Vietnamese-made machines. Ha Tuyen and Cao Bang have restored dozens of stations destroyed by the Chinese aggressors in 1979. [Text] [OW250109 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 24 Feb 82]

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